

## CLAIMS

1. Cosmetic microemulsion-based formulation comprising at least one antiperspirant active ingredient and/or deodorant active ingredient and at least one  $\alpha$ -hydroxycarboxylic acid.
2. Cosmetic formulation according to Claim 1, characterized in that the hydroxycarboxylic acid chosen is mandelic acid.
3. Cosmetic formulation according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that it is an O/W microemulsion.
4. Cosmetic formulation according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that it is a microemulsion gel.
5. Cosmetic formulation according to Claim 4 based on microemulsion gels,
  - a) based on microemulsions of the oil-in-water type which comprise
    - an oil phase which is essentially composed of constituents of low volatility, and a water phase
    - comprising:
      - one or more polyethoxylated O/W emulsifiers and/or
      - one or more polypropoxylated O/W emulsifiers and/or
      - one or more polyethoxylated and polypropoxylated O/W emulsifiers,
      - if desired also comprising one or more W/O emulsifiers
      - having an emulsifier content of less than 20% by weight, based on the total weight of the emulsion,
      - obtainable by bringing a mixture of the base components, comprising water phase, oil phase, one or more of the O/W emulsifiers according to the invention, if desired one or more W/O emulsifiers, and if desired further auxiliaries, additives and/or active ingredients, to a temperature within or above the phase inversion temperature range, and subsequently cooling to room temperature
  - (b) in which the droplets of the discontinuous oil phase are joined together by

one or more crosslinker substances whose molecules are characterized by at least one hydrophilic region which has a size suitable for bridging the distance between the microemulsion droplets, and by at least one hydrophobic region which is able to enter into hydrophobic interaction with the microemulsion droplets.

6. Formulation according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the antiperspirant active ingredient is chosen from the group of aluminum salts, preferably aluminum chlorohydrate and/or activated aluminum chlorohydrate.
7. Formulation according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the ratio of AP active ingredient to  $\alpha$ -hydroxycarboxylic acid is chosen in the range 15:1 to 1:1, preferably 12:1 to 2:1, in particular 10:1 to 2.5:1.
8. Formulation according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the antiperspirant active ingredient is used in an amount of from 1 to 35% by weight, preferably from 1 to 25% by weight, particularly preferably from 1 to 20% by weight, based on the total mass of the formulation.
9. Formulation according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the  $\alpha$ -hydroxycarboxylic acid, in particular mandelic acid, is used in an amount of from 0.1 to 10% by weight, preferably from 0.1 to 8% by weight, based on the total mass of the formulation.
10. Formulation according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the formulation has a defined yield point.
11. Formulation according to Claim 10, characterized in that the formulation has a defined yield point of from 40 to 120 Pa (by means of shear stress time ramp (40 Pa/min; 25°C)).
12. Use of a cosmetic formulation according to at least one of the preceding claims for application to the human skin.
13. Use of a cosmetic formulation according to at least one of the preceding Claims 1 to 11 as antiperspirant and/or deodorant.

14. Use of the combination of  $\alpha$ -hydroxycarboxylic acid, preferably mandelic acid, an antiperspirant active ingredient and/or deodorant active ingredient and of an O/W microemulsion for preparing a transparent AP or deodorant preparation.
15. Use of the combination of an antiperspirant active ingredient and/or deodorant active ingredient, and at least one  $\alpha$ -hydroxycarboxylic acid, preferably mandelic acid, for preparing a microemulsion with a defined yield point.